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PRESS NOTICES

The second edition of Dr. J. C. O'Connell's interesting little pamphlet. "The Irish in the Revolution and in the Civil War," which the genial author modestly describes as an "Address to the Gaels of Erin and their descendants," is just from the press. The first edition was disposed of in less than two months, and so great was the demand from individuals in the most remote parts of the country that the second was made necessary. Dr. O'Connell's pamphlet is an interesting contribution to the history of an interesting people.—*Washington Times, March 23, 1896.*

"The Irish in the Revolution and in the Civil War" is the title of a pamphlet by Dr. J. C. O'Connell. It is a telling record of Irish loyalty to the American Republic. The *Washington Post* calls it "A terse and yet eloquent eulogy on all the famous men of Irish blood who fought and died for their adopted country. They were staunch friends and fighters for American independence." This excellent and timely pamphlet can be had by addressing Dr. J. C. O'Connell, Washington, D. C.—*Freenan Journal, New York City, May 9, 1896.*

"A very able article by Dr. O'Connell, brother of Capt. John J. O'Connell, First Infantry (now colonel of the Thirtieth United States Infantry). Without exception, one of the most important additions to history and one that will be thoroughly read and well appreciated throughout the world."—*Army and Navy Register.*

THE IRISH IN THE REVOLUTION AND THE CIVIL WAR

REVISED AND ENLARGED
EMBRACING THE

**SPANISH-AMERICAN
AND PHILIPPINE
WARS AND EVERY
WALK OF LIFE**



BY DR. J. C. O'CONNELL
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BY DR J C. O'CONNELL

THE IRISH IN THE REVOLUTION

Our American citizens of Irish descent whose fathers fought in the Revolution may well be proud of the record made by their race on every battlefield from Stony Point to Yorktown.

There was not a battlefield on which Irish blood did not flow freely and the Sunburst was not side by side with the red, white and blue.

General Sullivan and John Langdon struck the first blow of the Revolution.

General Sullivan's father was born in Limerick, Ireland. He left four sons. One of them, John, was a delegate to Congress, and would have been one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence had not his sword been mightier than his pen. He commanded one of the two divisions of the army at Trenton.

Joseph Reed was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1742. His father was born in Ireland.

General Reed was Washington's private secretary and bosom friend. He was one of the most prominent figures in the Revolution. He it was who would not receive Lord Howe's letter to Washington unless addressed in language that

courtesy to the commanding officer demanded. Who will ever forget his memorable reply to the offer which the British government made him—\$50,000 and the best gift in His Majesty's keeping—if he would desert the cause of Washington? "I am not worth purchasing, but the King of Great Britain is not rich enough to do it." Reed was in the fight at Monmouth. He figured in the thickest of that memorable fight.

Gen. John Stark, of New Hampshire, was born of Irish parents. He was all Irish himself. He commanded at the battle of Bennington, and covered himself with glory in preventing the British from gaining control of the Hudson River.

Gen. Richard Montgomery was born in Ireland, County Donegal. He laid down his young life for the cause of American liberty six months before the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Daniel Morgan was born in County Derry, Ireland, and was the hero of one of the proudest events of the Revolution. At the head of five hundred Irish-American soldiers, at the battle of the Cowpens, he captured the British General and his force. It was one of the grandest achievements of the war to see each of the five hundred

American soldiers returning triumphantly with a British prisoner. General Morgan is represented in the beautiful painting by Trumbull of Burgoyne's surrender, dressed in a white hunting shirt. It is in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Maj. Stephen Moylan was born in Cork. His brother was the Bishop of Cork, Ireland. He was a prominent officer in the Revolutionary war.

Gen. Edward Hand was born in County Kerry, Ireland. He was invaluable to Washington.

Gen. William Irving was one of Washington's warmest friends. He was born in County Clare, Ireland. He had a brother, Matthew, who was a famous surgeon in Lee's Legion.

Gen. Henry Knox was the son of the Boston Knox who was born in Ireland. General Knox was the founder of the Order of the Cincinnati. He was probably the most illustrious soldier of the Revolution after Washington. He married the daughter of a prominent Tory. When he fled from Boston his wife followed him, carrying his sword under her dress.

Gen. Andrew Lewis, of Donegal, Ireland, was a most conspicuous figure in the war. He was very near being placed at the head of the Army, and it looked at one time as if he would supersede Washington in command.

The O'Briens, of Machias, were of County Cork, Ireland. They organized "The Sons of Liberty," and carried their "Liberty Poles"—tall trees, stripped of their branches, except a tuft of Irish green at the top—"the wearing of the green." They captured the English ship *Margaretta* with a lumber sloop. This was the first naval engagement.

Gen. William Thompson, born in Ireland, commanded eight divisions of Pennsylvania Irish Riflemen, and was commander-in-chief of the Army of the North.

Anthony Wayne was born of Irish parents. His father, who was named Isaac, settled in Pennsylvania. Wayne was made a general in 1777. He fought at Germantown and Brandywine. At the battle of Germantown the right was commanded by two Irishmen—Wayne and Sullivan. Wayne charged his part of the field and carried it. His horse was shot under him. Wayne and Ramsey, both Irish, saved the army from Lee's treacherous retreat at Monmouth. Knox's artillery, Wayne's bayonets, and Morgan's rifles, all Irish, wrote the history of the battle of Monmouth. The great achievement of

the war was the storming of Stony Point. Washington selected General Wayne from amidst the officers of his army for this marvelous enterprise. At Yorktown he was most irresistible.

At the battles of Bennington, Stony Point, the Cowpens, and King's Mountain the Irish commanded in person. There is not a battlefield of the Revolution in which Irish genius did not shine forth and Irish blood flow freely. Several families contributed five or six members and two or three generals to the holy cause of American independence.

✓Gen. John Armstrong, born in Ireland, who settled in Pennsylvania, fought under Washington at Brandywine and Germantown. His son, John, who was aid to Gates and Mercer, carried General Mercer, mortally wounded, off the field in his arms at the battle of Princeton.

Richard Butler was born in Ireland. He was the eldest of five brothers.

✓General Campbell, born of Irish parents, commanded at King's Mountain, the most important battle of the South, except the battle of Cowpens.

De Witt Clinton was United States Senator and Governor of New York. His father, James, was a native of Longford, Ireland.

General Graham fought at Charlotte, N. C. He fought nineteen engagements before he was nineteen years old. With one hundred Americans he captured a British force of six hundred. His name was covered with honor and his body with the honorable scars of warfare.

Brave Col. Ephraim Blaine was of Irish blood, and the progenitor of James G. Blaine, the greatest of American statesmen.

Dr. Caldwell, the fighting preacher of New Jersey, was Irish. His house and church the British burned, and his wife they shot amid the flames.

William Livingston was a noted Irish Presbyterian preacher.

William Patterson, member of Congress, United States Senator, and judge of the Supreme Court, was born at sea of Irish parents.

Thomas Fitzsimmons, of Pennsylvania, was a partner of George Meade, the grandfather of General Meade, the hero of Gettysburg. Meade and Fitzsimmons were Irish and Catholic.

Delaware sent George Reed, whose father was born in Dublin, Ireland.

James McHenry, of Maryland, served on the staff of Washington and was Secretary of War in 1796. He was a native of Ireland.

Dr. Rogers, of New York ; Dr. McWhorter, of New Jersey ; Dr. Allison, of Baltimore, and the Catholics, with Archbishop Carroll, of Maryland, at their head, were all with Washington and Independence.

The most eloquent and enthusiastic leaders of the Revolution were found among the Irish contingent of American patriots.

Rutledge and Lynch, of South Carolina ; Reed and McKean, of Delaware, and Carroll, of Carrollton, Md., were signers of the Declaration of Independence.

When Colonel Tilghman, of Maryland, rode from Yorktown to Philadelphia with the glad-tidings that Cornwallis had surrendered, he rode direct to the house of Thomas McKean, the Irish President of the Continental Congress. It was a grand glorious midnight ride through the city of Philadelphia, the cradle of American Independence. He reached the house and by violently knocking aroused the President from his slumbers. The watchman soon after announced the hour : " Half-past twelve o'clock and Cornwallis is taken." The citizens poured into the streets. The bonfires and illuminations of that night proclaimed the culmination of the sacrifices and patriotism of the American soldiers.

The old bell in the State House sounded in terrible notes the glad tidings and the cannons thundered in response. The American Congress hastily assembled and the venerable C. Thompson, Secretary, read with an impressive voice Washington's dispatch announcing the surrender of Cornwallis.

THE IRISH IN THE CIVIL WAR

As the first blow for American Independence was struck by an Irishman, Gen. John Sullivan, who led the assault on Fort William and Mary, before the cannon roar at Lexington reverberated throughout every Middlesex village and farm, so the first shot fired in the late civil war in defense of American liberty was fired by an Irishman, Patrick Gibbons, at Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861.

The first general officer killed in the war of Independence was an Irishman.

The first officer who reached little Round Top at Gettysburg, Meade's chief signal station, where the bloodiest fighting of the day took place, was another Irishman, Col. Patrick O'Roark, who was killed at the head of his men.

The first officer that surprised a fort by land in the war of the Revolution, was General Wayne, the son of an Irishman.

The first officer who flung Old Glory to the breeze on the sacred soil of Old Virginia, at Fort Corcoran, after the firing on Fort Sumter, was an Irishman, Michael Corcoran, a Tipperary boy, afterward General Corcoran.

The first officer of artillery appointed in the War of Independence was the son of an Irishman, Gen. Henry Knox.

The first officer appointed in the Navy was an Irishman, Commodore Barry, father of the American Navy, who, when hailed by the British man-of-war, replied, "I am saucy Jack Barry, half Irish, half Yankee; who the devil are you?" John Barry captured the *Edward*, the first British war vessel captured by a commissioned officer of the United States Navy. In 1794 he was named senior officer with rank of commodore. He sleeps his last sleep in old St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, in Philadelphia, Pa.

The first victory gained at sea in the Revolution was gained by the O'Brien brothers.

The last blow struck in the late war, that resulted in the surrender of Lee, was struck by

Sheridan. He was the first officer that reached the heights of Missionary Ridge. Grant pronounced him the greatest soldier that the world ever produced.

The citizens of Philadelphia trembled, and their lips paled on that terrible July of 1863, when they heard the roar of the Confederate cannons at their doors at Gettysburg. News soon came that Erin's flag, the Sunburst, waved side by side with the starry banner at the Bloody Angle. The spot is pointed out in the beautiful painting by Rothermel of the battle of Gettysburg.

The Irish brigade, commanded by the gallant Colonel Kelly, at the Bloody Angle, stood the brunt of Pickett's men, the flower of the Confederate army, 18,000 strong.

The Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which formed part of the Irish Brigade, planted the Stars and Stripes at the Bloody Angle, and side by side waved the Sunburst on the spot which is now marked by the beautiful monument of the Sixty-ninth, on which are sculptured the nation's banner and the flag of Erin. They held their ground when all the rest were forced back by the terrible fire of Pickett's men, proudly and

defiantly waving the starry banner, until relief came, until Hancock poured his whole force on the enemy, when like an avalanche the Confederates were swept from the field, leaving thousands of the bravest of the brave cold in death. The monument of the Sixth-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers holds the place of honor on the field of Gettysburg.

The One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers also carried the Irish flag. It was commanded by Gen. St. Clair Mulholland, and covered itself with laurels on the battlefield. They still grace the brow of their General, who now lives in Philadelphia, where, universally esteemed and beloved, he has in his keeping the interest and welfare of the widows and orphans of the brave men he loved so well.

The Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers was organized at Pottstown, almost all Irish. The late Captain Cusack, of Philadelphia, was captain in that regiment. He was a gentleman who will long be remembered as the soul of patriotism and honor; and side by side another gallant son of the Emerald Isle, Captain Doyle, late of Philadelphia, than whom a braver man never drew breath.

The pages of American history will ever glow with the heroic bravery of the Cushings. Lieutenant Cushing, on the field of Gettysburg, shot in the abdomen, one hand on the wound, holding the protruding bowels, and the other pointing to the gun, saying: "Give them one more shot, boys."

What more thrilling than John Meagher's last words—"Boys, save the colors, for I die."

In the deep graves which shadow the silent fields of Bull Run lay many an Irish heart cold in death, one among them, Col. James Haggerty, of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, prominent among all others by his iron frame and boldly chiseled features, wrapped in his martial cloak, his sword crossed on his breast, with brow uplifted, bearing the impress of command and stern consciousness of duty to the last. Erin, the land of heroes, never produced a braver soldier. His name is carved in letters of gold on the colors and hearts of the glorious Sixty-ninth.

At Fredericksburg's stone wall the red tide of life rushed like billows of ocean. There, under "Meagher of the sword," the Irish brigade again and again rode up to the very muzzles of the Southern cannon. What a scene of carnage!

What daring deeds of bravery in defense of Liberty's cup! The crimson streaks of Malvern Hill are still gory with the tide of life that gushed forth to quench the fires of secession. On Atlanta's historic plain their silent tents are spread, in the words of that inimitable poem, written by O'Hara, another son of Erin, a poem that will live in the hearts of all liberty-loving people while mountains rear their summits to the sky or rivers journey onward to the sea.

THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD

First and finest of the Decoration Day poems is Theodore O'Hara's "Bivouac of the Dead." It has been read in connection with memorial services thousands of times, and it bids fair to last as long as the memory of the great war itself. It is as follows:

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread;
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

No rumor of the foe's advance
Now swells upon the wind :
No troubled thought at midnight haunts
Of loved ones left behind ;
No vision of the morrow's strife
The warrior's dream alarms ;
No braying horn or screaming fife
At dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered swords are red with rust,
Their plumed heads are bowed ;
Their haughty banner, trailed in dust,
Is now their martial shroud ;
And plenteous funeral tears have washed
The red stains from each brow ;
And the proud forms, by battle gashed,
Are free from anguish now.

The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
The bugle's stirring blast ;
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout are passed.
Nor war's wild note, nor glory's peal
Shall thrill with fierce delight
Those breasts that nevermore may feel
The rapture of the fight.

Like the fierce Northern hurricane
That sweeps his great plateau,
Flushed with the triumph yet to gain,
Comes down the serried foe.

Who heard the thunder of the fray
Break o'er the field beneath
Knew well the watchword of that day
Was, Victory or death.

Full many a Norther's breath has swept
O'er Angostura's plain,
And long the pitying sky has wept
Above its mouldered slain.
The raven's scream or eagle's flight,
Or shepherd's pensive lay,
Alone awake each solemn height
That frowned o'er that dread fray.

Thus 'neath their parent turf they rest,
Far from the gory field,
Bone to a Spartan's mother's breast
On many a bloody shield.
The sunshine of their native sky
Smiles sadly on them here,
And kindred eyes and hearts watch by
The hero's sepulcher.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead !
Dear as the blood ye gave,
No impious footstep here shall tread
The herbage of your grave ;
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps,
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps.

Yon marble minstrel's voiceless stone
In deathless song shall tell
When many a vanished year hath flown
The story how ye fell;
Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight,
Nor Time's remorseless doom,
Can dim one ray of holy light
That gilds your glorious tomb.

I point with pride to such men as Gen. M. Kerwin, "Fighting Mike," and Gen. James R. O'Beirne, who, having made a gallant record by the sword, afterward, by their pen, leavened the mass of sinew and bone of their countrymen to to the material prosperity of the Republic.

Gen. James Shields and Gen. Phil Kearny, the heroes of the Mexican War, as well as of the late war, were Irish. Shields was the first Union officer that defeated Stonewall Jackson. Kearny distinguished himself at Contreras and Churubusco and was killed at Chantilly. The 4th of October, 1862, will never be forgotten by the Fifth Minnesota Volunteers, for on that day, one of the most desperate and bloody battles of the far West was fought between the Union forces under the gallant Rosecrans, and the Confederates under Price and Van Dorn, at Corinth. On

the right of the Union forces the situation was critical. The enemy had succeeded in penetrating our lines and captured some of our batteries, and were pouring into the streets. The Union forces were giving way. The cry for ammunition was yelled along the line, but the supply was exhausted, when lo! in the distance appeared a man carrying a barrel of cartridges on his shoulder, yelling at the top of his voice,—“Here boys, here are the cartridges.” He repeated his visits, carrying the barrels of cartridges, until line after line was supplied, though the leaden hail fell all around him and thinned the ranks with death and destruction. It is doubtful whether a similar deed of bravery is recorded of either army during the war. Who was the wonderful non-combatant? None other than Father Ireland, now Archbishop Ireland, of Minnesota. General Hubbard, in his report of the battle, states: “The situation was critical. Unless the enemy was turned back and the gap closed, Rosecran’s lines would be taken in the rear and the consequences calamitous.” With the supply of cartridges the Fifth Minnesota closed the gap. “It was like the whirlwind against the flank of the penetrating foe. The

enemy recoiled under the shock." Stunned by the terrible volleys of the Fifth Minnesota, the confused mass staggered, halted, and fell back, closely pressed by the gallant Fifth. The lost batteries were retaken and the line re-established.

"AMERICA, I AM THY CHILD!"

[Exclamation of Archbishop Ireland]

I've seen the old world, its mansions, its mountains;
Its rivers and lakes, its valleys and fountains;
Its lands of the rose, thistle, olive and vine;
Its lands on the Tiber, the Tagus, and Rhine;
But lands more delightful I never have seen
Than those of the orange, the lily, and green.

I've seen her grandees and sat in their halls;
With nobles and ladies, danced at their balls;
Seen her castles, her soldiers, her ships, her cannon,
On the banks of the Rhine, the Seine, and the Shannon;
But a scene more delightful I never did see
Than my own sweet home by the waves of the sea,
In the land of the brave and home of the free.

I have heard on the Seine the war bugles sounding,
And the Marseillaise ringing from bower and vine;
While, lo! in the distance, in strains the most thrilling,
Peals forth, that grand solemn anthem, "Die Watch
am Rhine."

On the Thames and the Shannon, the Kelt and the
Saxon

Re-echo in thunders the magic combine ;
The sons of Italia and olive-hilled Spainia,
Swelling the numbers and completing the line.

Stars more magnificent I never did view ;
And none more brilliant, more powerful, more true,
But the stars of Old Glory, the Red, White and Blue.

The Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, all Irish,
covered McClellan's retreat at Gaines' Mill,
June 27, 1862.

"Whose banner of Green was foremost still,
With forty battles its flag was red ;
Reddest of all at Gaines' Mill,
Where the Irish Ninth in rows lay dead."

THE IRISH FLAG IN THE WAR

The Irish flag was borne side by side with Old
Glory in the war by the Ninth Massachusetts,
the Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, Twenty-
third Illinois Volunteers, the Tenth Ohio Volun-
teers, One-hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania
Volunteers, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volun-
teers, Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers,
Sixty-third New York Volunteers, Sixty-ninth

New York Volunteers, Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, the Twenty-eight Massachusetts Volunteers, (Fag a Baile) and many other regiments.

When France was on the point of acknowledging the Confederacy, whom did Lincoln, the great and good, select for the most important mission to the French capital? He selected John Hughes, Archbishop of New York City, an Irishman. It goes without saying that the Confederacy was not acknowledged. The good Lincoln selected another Irishman, the Rev. Father Boyle, of Washington, to administer to the dying and wounded soldiers in the vicinity of the Capitol. He sleeps in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, lamented by all his fellow citizens, irrespective of creed or color.

“He sleeps where gentle zephyrs
Sing soft dirges o’er his slumbers,
And kindred love with flowers each spring
His resting place encumbers.”



SKETCHES OF FAMOUS AMERICANS OF IRISH BLOOD

Ireland's sons grace every walk and sphere of life. As orators, soldiers and statesmen they have no superiors. They form a galaxy of stars of superior brilliancy, eminent in all profesions.

Cleveland Abbe, jr., is the son of Cleveland Abbe and Frances Martha Neal, a lineal descendant of Hugh O'Neal, of Ulster, Ireland. His father, an eminent meteorologist, might be considered the father of the weather service.

Robert Adrian, born in Carrickfergus, Ireland, patriot in the Revolution, was vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania and a famous mathematician.

Dr. Cornelius Rea Agnew, one of the founders of the Union League of New York, was of Irish origin. He founded the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and helped to organize the United States Sanitary Commission in 1864.

It was Judge Daniel Agnew, whose grandfather came from the County Antrim, and fought in the

Revolution, that was selected to deliver the address of welcome to General Grant, from the citizens of Pittsburg, after his return from his trip around the world.

Dr. David Hayes Agnew, whose family came from Ireland, was the founder of the School of Operative Surgery. He was the chief surgeon at the deathbed of President Garfield.

Archibald Alexander, of Irish ancestry, was the fourth president of Hampden-Sidney College. It is to Mrs. Cecil F. Alexander, the wife of the Bishop of Londonderry, Ireland, that the world is indebted for that exquisite poem, "The Burial of Moses."

THE BURIAL OF MOSES

By Nebo's lonely mountain,
On this side of Jordan's wave,
In a vale in the land of Moab,
There lies a lonely grave;
And no man dug the sepulcher,
And no man saw it e'er,
For the angels of God upturned the sod
And laid the dead man there.

That was the grandest funeral
That ever passed on earth;

But no man heard the tramping
Or saw the train go forth.
Noiselessly, as the daylight
Comes, when the night is done,
And the crimson streak on ocean's cheek
Grows into the great sun ;

Noiselessly, as the springtime,
Her crown of verdure weaves,
And all the trees on the hills
Open their thousand leaves ;
So, without sound of music
Or the voice of them that wept,
Silently, down from the mountain's crown,
The great procession swept.

Perchance the bald old eagle,
On grey Beth-peor's height,
Out from his rocky eyrie
Looked on the wondrous sight :
Perchance the lion, stalking,
Still shuns that hallowed spot,
Where beast and bird have seen and heard
That which man knoweth not.

But when the warrior dieth
His comrades in the war,
With arms reversed and muffled drum,
Follow the funeral car.
They show the banners taken ,
They tell his battle won,
And after him lead his masterless steed,
While peals the minute gun.

Amid the nobles of the land
Men lay the sage to rest,
And give the bard an honored place,
With costly marble drest,
In the great minstrel transept,
Where lights like glory fall,
And the choir sings and the organ rings
Along the emblazoned wall.

This was the bravest warrior
That ever buckled sword ;
This, the most gifted poet
That ever breathed a word ;
And never earth's philosopher
Traced with his golden pen,
On the deathless page, truth half so sage
As he wrote down for men.

And had he not great honor ?
The hillside for his pall,
To lie in state while angels wait,
With stars for tapers tall,
And the dark-rock pines, like tossing plumes,
O'er his bier to wave,
And God's own hand, in that lonely land,
To lay him in the grave !

O, lonely tomb in Moab's land !
O, dark Beth-peor hill ! .
Speak to these curious hearts of ours
And teach them to be still.
God hath his mysteries of grace—

Ways that we can not tell—
He hides them deep like the secret sleep
Of him he loved so well.

Dr. Francis Allison, born in the County Donegal, Ireland, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, Pa., was the first Greek and Latin scholar in the colonies.

Chester Allan Arthur, the twenty-first President of the United States, was the son of Rev. William Arthur, who was born in Belfast, Ireland.

Mathew Baird, the proprietor of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, was born in Londonderry, Ireland.

It was Col. John Barnwell ("Tuscarora John") who crushed the Tuscarora Indians after their massacre of the whites in the Carolinas in 1712. His father was Baron Trimleston, of Ireland.

Col. James Barrett, a Connaught man, whipped General Pitcairn's red coats on the road to Concord to the tune of the "White Cockade."

Lawrence Barrett (Larry Branigan), the son of an Irishman, was in the front line of actors in his performance of "Cassius."

Patrick Barry, pomologist, born in Ireland,

was joint owner with George Ellwanger of the most extensive nurseries in the United States.

William T. Barry, the first Postmaster-General of the United States, was of Irish blood.

Benjamin Smith Barton, of Irish ancestry, was professor of materia medica in the Pennsylvania University, and won the Harveian prize at Edinburgh. The plant, "Bartonia," was named in his honor.

Hillary Bell, dramatic critic and artist, was, without exception, the most fascinating writer in theatrical circles. His picture of Ada Rehan, in the "Taming of the Shrew," was presented to the Shakespeare Memorial, Stratford-on-Avon. He was born in Belfast, Ireland.

John Bell, the tenth governor of New Hampshire, was born in Londonderry, Ireland. His brother Samuel was also governor of the State, and Charles Henry Bell, the son of Samuel, filled the governor's chair.

Peter Hansbrough Bell, of Irish ancestry, was governor of Texas.

James Gordon Bennett, sr., the founder of the New York *Herald*, was born of Catholic parents. His mother was a native of the city of Dublin, Ireland.

Jeremiah Sullivan Black, Attorney-General under President Buchanan, and Supreme Justice of the State of Pennsylvania, was the grandson of James Black, a native of Ireland.

James Gillespie Blaine, Secretary of State, and candidate for the Presidency, was of Irish blood. He was probably the greatest statesmen that America ever produced.

Lillie Blake (Devereux), authoress, was president of the New York Woman Suffrage League, and the founder of the Society for Political Study. She was the first to influence legislation in pensioning nurses in the civil war. Her progenitor settled in Ireland, in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Robert Bonner, the proprietor of the New York *Ledger*, and the patron of breeding swift horses, was born near Londonderry, Ireland.

Dionysius Lardner Boucicault, actor, born in Dublin, Ireland, was the first to inaugurate the higher type of Irish drama in the United States.

Paul Boyton, the nautical traveler and of matchless feats in the water, was born in Ireland.

James T. Brady, of Irish blood, was one of the most brilliant members of the New York bar.

He was counsel in the celebrated Daniel Sickles case for the murder of Philip Barton Key.

Gen. Lawrence O'Bryan Branch, of the Confederate army, who fell mortally wounded at Antietam while leading his men in a charge, was the son of Susan O'Bryan, and was named for his uncle, Lawrence Giraldes O'Bryan.

Gen. Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, inspector-general of the United States Army, a soldier of the civil and Spanish-American wars, whose son, Joseph C. Breckinridge, United States Navy, was killed while bearing dispatches to the *Maine*, is a descendant of John Breckinridge of Cabell's Dale, Kentucky, a native of Ireland.

John Brougham, born in Dublin, Ireland, had no superior in the rôle of Micawber, in "David Copperfield."

Alexander Brown, born in Ballymena, Ireland, was the founder of the great banking houses in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and in Europe, which bore the name of Alexander Brown & Sons.

Andrew Brown, a major in the patriot army, born in Ireland, published the Philadelphia *Gazette*, the first paper in which were printed the debates of Congress.

Rev. John Brown, who fought under General Sumter, was president of the University of Georgia. He was born in the County Antrim, Ireland.

William Jennings Bryan, Congressman, soldier, and the leader of the Democrats as candidate for the Presidency, who fought in the American-Spanish war, and who is one of America's most distinguished statesmen and orators, is of Irish ancestry.

The father of James Buchanan, the fifteenth President of the United States, was born in the County Donegal, Ireland.

Margaret Buchanan (Mrs. M. F. Sullivan) born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, was selected as special correspondent of the Associated Press at the Paris Exposition in 1889.

John Burns, born in Dublin Ireland, was the first governor of Pennsylvania after the adoption of the Constitution.

Gen. Ambrose Everett Burnside's mother was Pamela Brown, the daughter of John Brown, an Irishman. He was in command of the Army of the Potomac in the civil war.

Matthew C. Butler, ^{ancestor} born in Ireland, was a major-general in the Confederate army and a Senator of the United States.

Thomas Butler, born in the County Wicklow, Ireland, was the founder of the first Episcopal Church (St. John's) in America, at Carlisle, Pa. He was the father of the five Butler brothers, so famous in the Revolution.

Rev. James Caldwell, the "Fighting Parson" of the Revolution, was of Irish lineage. At the battle of Springfield, N. J., he supplied the soldiers with hymn books with wadding from a neighboring church, saying, "Now put Watts in them, boys."

John Caldwell Calhoun, the son of Patrick Calhoun, of the County Donegal, was one of the most distinguished statesmen of the American Republic.

Cecil Calvert, the "Absolute lord of Maryland and Avalon," was born in Ireland.

Thomas Campbell and his son, Alexander Campbell, born in the Country Antrim, Ireland, were the founders of the religious society of "Campbellites," or the "Disciples of Christ," in the United States.

The first regiment to encamp on the soil of Virginia, in the civil war, the Twelfth New York Volunteers, was commanded by Gen. Joseph B.

Carr, the son of Irish parents. He was in command at Chancellorsville after General Berry fell. His horse was killed under him at Gettysburg.

Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey, son of Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey, and the brother of Commodore Silas Casey, superintended the construction of the State, War and Navy building, the Congressional Library, and was engineer of the Washington Monument and the Washington Aqueduct. His progenitor came from Ulster, Ireland.

Jonathan Cass, the father of Gen. Lewis Cass, belonged to a body of Irish emigrants who settled in the New England States. Jonathan broke his sword in two at Hull's surrender rather than deliver it to the British. General Cass was Secretary of War and Minister to France.

Gen. Lewis Cass, whose father, Jonathan Cass, belonged to a body of Irish emigrants that settled in the New England States, was Secretary of War under General Jackson, and was candidate for the Presidency. He was the first to maintain the principle of "Squatter's Sovereignty."

Capt. John Cassin, United States Navy, whose

father was Irish, was in command on the Delaware River to protect Philadelphia in the war of 1812. His son, Stephen, was with McDonough, in command of the *Ticonderoga*, on Lake Champlain when that officer whipped the British fleet.

Dr. William Cathcart, president of the American Baptist Historical Society, and the author of "The Baptist and the American Revolution," was born in Londonderry, Ireland.

Captain Cavanagh planted the flag on the hill top of San Juan, and the sight of Old Glory thrilled the men.

Zachariah Chandler, of Irish descent, Secretary of the Interior under General Grant, conducted the most memorable Presidential campaign in the annals of the country, which resulted in the election to the Presidency of Rutherford B. Hayes, in 1876.

Joseph I. C. Clarke, author, journalist, and poet, who wrote the "New York Ode" for the World's Fair of Chicago, in 1893, and "The Fighting Race," was born in the County Dublin, Ireland.

“THE FIGHTING RACE”

“Read out the names!” and Burke set back,
And Kelly dropped his head,
While Shea—they call him “Scholar Jack”—
Went down the list of the dead—
Officers, seamen, gunners, marines,
The crews of the gig and yawl,
The bearded man and the lad in his teens,
Carpenters, coal passers—all.
Then knocking the ashes out his pipe,
Said Burke, in an off-hand way,
“We’re all in that dead man’s list, be cripe!
Kelly and Burke and Shea.”
Well, here’s to the *Maine*, and—I’m sorry for Spain,”
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

“Wherever there’s Kellys there’s trouble,” said
Burke:
“Wherever fighting’s the game,
Or a spice of danger in grown men’s work,”
Said Kelly, “you’ll find my name.”
“And do we fall short,” said Burke, getting mad,
“When it’s touch and go for life?”
Said Shea, “It’s thirty-odd years, bedad,
Since I charged to drum and fife
Up Marye’s Heights; and my old canteen
Stopped a rebel ball on its way,
There were blossoms of blood on our sprigs of green—
Kelly and Burke and Shea—
And the dead didn’t brag. “Well, here’s to the flag!”
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

"I wish 'twas in Ireland—for there's the place,"

Said Burke, "that we'd die by right—
In the cradle of our soldier race,
After one good stand-up fight.

My grandfather fell on Vinegar Hill,
And fighting was not his trade :
But his rusty pike's in the cabin still,
With Hessian blood on the blade."

"Aye, aye," said Kelly, "the pikes were great
When the word was clear the way !

We were thick on the roll in Ninety-eight—
Kelly and Burke and Shea."

"Well, here's to the pike and the sword and the like!"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

And Shea, the scholar, with rising joy,
Said : "We were at Ramillies ;

We left our bones at Fontenoy, and up in the Pyrenees ;
Before Dunkirk, on Landon's plain,
Cremona, Lillie, and Ghent ;

We're all over Austria, France, and Spain,
Wherever they pitched a tent ;

We've died for England, from Waterloo to Egypt
and Dargai ;

And still there's enough for a corps or crew—
Kelly and Burke and Shea."

"Oh, the fighting races don't die out,
If they seldom die in bed,

For love is first in their hearts no doubt,"

Said Burke. Then Kelly said :

"When Michael, the Irish Archangel, stands—
The angel with the sword—

And the battle-dead from a hundred lands
Are ranged in one big horde,
Our line, that for Gabriel's trumpet waits,
Will stretch three deep that day,
From Jehosaphat to the Golden Gates—
Kelly and Burke and Shea."
"Well, here's thank God for the race and the sod!"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

Gen. Patrick Cleburne, the Confederate hero of Franklin, the "Stonewall of the West," and the founder of the Order of the Southern Cross, was born in Cork, Ireland.

"Lady of the White House," Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, daughter of Anna Neal, is the sister of Grover Cleveland. Her mother was the daughter of a native of Ireland.

— Grover Cleveland the twenty-second President of the United States, is the son of Anna Neal, the daughter of a Baltimore merchant, who was born in Ireland.

Gen. James Clinton, who fought with General Montgomery before the walls of Quebec, was the son of Col. Charles Clinton, who was born in the County Longford, Ireland. George Clinton, his

brother, voted for the Declaration of Independence, and was elected Vice-President of the United States.

- DeWitt Clinton, son of James, was the first graduate of Columbia College, and the main factor in the construction of the Erie Canal.

Dr. John Cochran, whose father James, came from Ireland, was president of the New Jersey Medical Society and the director-general of the hospitals of the United States in 1781. His grandson, John Cochran, commanded a brigade at Antietam, and was president of the Loyal Legion of the State of New York. He was the author of the first authentic history of the organization of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Kathleen Blake Coleman, journalist, born in Ireland, was the first female war correspondent officially accredited. She accompanied the United States forces to Cuba in the Spanish-American war.

Christopher Colles, engineer, born in Ireland, was the first to suggest the connection of the waters of the Atlantic with the waters of the Great Lakes, which was afterward carried into effect by DeWitt Clinton in his great achievement, the Erie Canal.

Dr. Thomas James Conaty, bishop, born in the County Cavan, Ireland, was president of the Plattsburg Summer School, of which he was one of the founders. He was appointed by the Pope rector of the Catholic University of America. He ranks as an educator in the advanced line of scholarship of the twentieth century.

Capt. Thomas W. Connell, of Irish blood, fell heroically fighting with his command in the Philippines.

Gen. Patrick Edward Connor, born in Ireland, soldier of the Mexican and civil wars, was the first that located a silver mine in Utah, and the first settler of Utah. He founded the city of Stockton and was the first publisher in Utah.

William Wilson Corcoran, of Washington City, philanthropist, founder of the Corcoran Art Gallery, and the Louise Home, was a descendant of the Gaels of Ireland.

The progenitor of Thomas Craighead, the first president of Davidson Academy and Cumberland College, now the University of Nashville, emigrated from the County Donegal, Ireland.

Thomas Crawford, who gave us the "Goddess of Liberty" on the dome of the Capitol, and the superb work of art, the bronze door of the

House of Representatives, was born of Irish parents.

John Daniel Crimmins, contractor, of New York City, and President-General of the American-Irish Historical Society, is the son of Thomas Crimmins, a native of Ireland. He is president of several enterprises and controls about a thousand miles of street railway.

—The celebrated Davy Crockett, of Tennessee, was the son of an Irishman.

Capt. William M. Crofton is the son of Colonel Crofton, an Irishman, who fought in the civil war. Captain Crofton's company (Company E, First United States Infantry), was the first American troops that invaded Cuban soil in the Spanish-American War.

Jane Cunningham Croly ("Jenny June"), of Irish blood, was the first to open a new field for women in journalism; was the first to originate the system of duplicate correspondence, and was the founder of the woman's club, "Sorosis," of New York.

Michael Cudahy & Bros., to whom the world is mainly indebted for the art of preserving meat, are all Irish. Michael is a trustee of the Catholic University of America and the president of

the North American Transportation Company. The Cudahy packing establishment occupies ninety acres of land. It has branches in several cities.

Andrew G. Curtin, the "war governor" of Pennsylvania, was the son of Roland Curtin, born in Ireland. He founded the first home for soldiers' orphans in the United States.

Jeremiah Curtin, the "war governor's" nephew, is the translator of "Quo Vadis," from the Polish, by Henryk Sienkiewicz, and the author of many other works. He is a member of the American-Irish Historical Society.

Dr. William Hudson Daly, major and chief surgeon in the Spanish-American war, was the son of Thomas Daily, a native of Ireland. His report on the "embalmed beef" caused the sensation of the war.

Augustin Daly, the actor, was of Irish ancestry. It is to his ability in the histrionic art that Ada Rehan, John Drew, and many others owe their brilliant career on the stage.

Judge Charles Patrick Daly, the distinguished New York jurist, and the president of the American Geographical Society, was the son of an Irish carpenter from the County Galway.

John Charles Davis, banker, organized the first national bank at Rawlins, Wyo., in 1891. He was born in Ireland.

Richard Harding Davis, whose progenitors came from the south of Ireland, is the author of the article, "The Rocking-Chair Period of the War," a description of the army at Tampa, Fla., preparatory to the invasion of Cuba in 1898.

Gen. James Dearing, the Confederate commander, who fell mortally wounded in leading a charge at High Bridge, near Farmville, in a hand-to-hand struggle with Colonel Washburn, was descended on the maternal side from Colonel Lynch, of the Revolution, who came from the County Galway, Ireland.

Patrick Bernard Delany, electrician, perfected a system by which 3,000 words can be transmitted per minute over a single telegraphic wire. He was born in Kings County, Ireland.

Mary Ainge De Vere ("Madeline S. Bridges"), the nightingale of nature, is the daughter of natives of the County Donegal, Ireland.

John Fenwick Dickson, born in Newry, County Derry, Ireland, owns the largest iron mill in the State of Texas. It manufactures about 50,000 wheels each year.

The Dinsmoors of Ireland founded the town of Windham, N. H. Samuel Dinsmoor and his son were governors of the State.

John Dixey, sculptor, born in Dublin, Ireland, was vice-president of the Academy of Fine Arts. He left mementos of his art in the figures of "Justice," on the city hall, New York City, and in the State House at Albany, N. Y.

Archibald Alexander Doak, son of John Whitefield, an Irishman, was president of Washington College, Tennessee.

Samuel Doak, born of Irish parents, was the first president of Washington College, Tennessee.

Arthur Dobbs, governor of North Carolina in colonial days, was born in Ireland.

Peter Donahue, born of Irish parents, built the first Government vessel on the Pacific Coast, and was the organizer of the omnibus street car line in San Francisco, Cal.

Thomas Dongan, born in the County Kildare, Ireland, was colonial governor of New York before the Revolution.

Daniel Dougherty, the silver-tongue orator and lawyer, was the son of an Irishman. He was selected to make the speech welcoming President Lincoln to Philadelphia, Pa., in January, 1864.

He received the greatest ovation ever given a private citizen at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia.

Dick Dowling, the hero of Sabine Pass, who defeated the advance of Franklin's army of 16,000 men, September 8, 1862, and took 400 prisoners with 42 Irishmen, was born in Limerick, Ireland. The Dick Dowling Confederate Veteran Camp is named for him.

John G. Downey, the seventh governor of California, was born in the County Roscommon, Ireland.

John Drew, actor, the first Irish comedian on the American stage, was born in Dublin, Ireland. John Drew, his son, has followed in his father's footsteps.

Will Allen Dromgoole is the great-granddaughter of Thomas Dromgoole, who was born in the County Sligo, Ireland. She began her literary career by winning a prize of \$250, offered by the *Youth's Companion*, for the best story for boys.

Anthony Duane, of the County Galway, Ireland, was the progenitor of Gen. James Chatham Duane, chief of engineers in the civil war.

William John Duane, Secretary of the Treasury in 1833, was born in Clonmel, Ireland.

The Rev. Thomas James Ducey, born at Lisimore, Ireland, founded St. Leo's Repose for the Dead, in New York City. This is the first of the kind ever established in America. The bodies of the dead, irrespective of creed, race, or color, repose there until identified.

John Duff, born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1787, was the most popular actor in the old Philadelphia company, in which he was engaged as a stock star.

William Wallace Duncan, whose father was born in the County Donegal, was professor of ancient languages in Randolph-Macon College and bishop of the Methodist Church South. .

Robert Dunlap, the greatest hat manufacturer in the world, is of Irish blood.

Robert Pinkney Dunlap, the eighth governor of Maine, was the son of Capt. John Dunlap, who fought in the French and Indian wars, and the grandson of the Rev. Robert Dunlap, of the County Antrim, Ireland.

Commodore Henry Eagle, commander of the Order of the Loyal Legion, made the first naval attack of the civil war, when he silenced the guns at Sewell Point, Virginia, May 19, 1861.

Maurice Francis Egan, educator, author, and

journalist, of Irish ancestry, fills the chair of language and literature in the Catholic University of America.

General Egan, commissary-general, United States Army, who resented an insult in the "embalmed beef" episode in connection with his department during the Spanish-American war, was born in Ireland.

Patrick Egan, born in the County Longford, Ireland, was United States Minister to Chili under President Harrison. He was president of the Irish Land League in America. Through his cleverness the forgery of the letter, signed "Charles S. Parnell," addressed to Patrick Egan, was discovered; after which Piggott, the forger, committed suicide. This was the celebrated letter the London *Times* published in 1877, which sent a thrill of excitement throughout the world, purporting to have been an apology by Parnell for having condemned the murder of Cavendish and Burke in Phoenix Park, Ireland.

Dr. John Ellis, grandson of Richard Ellis, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, was the first surgeon on record that performed the operation of the ligation of both carotid arteries, in 1845.

Philip Embury, born in Ireland, built the first Methodist church in America, in 1768.

Dr. John England, the "Light of the American Hierarchy," and the first bishop of Charleston, S. C., was born in Cork, Ireland.

Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, one of the most prominent physicians of New York, is a standard authority in the diseases of women. He was surgeon-in-chief of the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York, and president of the Irish National Federation League for nine years. He is the grandnephew of Robert Emmet.

Dr. Thomas Dunn English, the author of "Ben Bolt," was of Irish origin.

Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury under President Tyler, and Secretary of the Interior under President Taylor, was of Irish blood.

Senator James Graham Fair, of the firm of Flood, Mackey & O'Brien, all Irish, the "Bonanza miners" of Nevada, realized a fortune of \$200,000,000.

Admiral David Glasgow Farragut was the son of Elizabeth Shine, the daughter of John Shine, a native of Ireland. He was the first American officer that received the title of vice-admiral.

Darby Field, an Irishman, was the first governor of New Hampshire.

Kate Field, whose grandfather was Matthew Field, of Dublin, Ireland, established in Washington *Kate Field's Washington*. She was decorated by the French Government with the highest honors ever conferred on a woman by the French Academy.

John F. Finerty, born in the County Galway, Ireland, a soldier of the civil war, was in the campaign with General Miles against Sitting Bull in 1879. He organized the Land League, that assembled in Chicago in 1881, which contributed \$60,000 to the cause. He was soldier, journalist, and author. He still edits the *Citizen*, of Chicago.

Private J. F. Finley, Company C, of the Californians, took eight car loads of ammunition to the Pennsylvanians in Manila and drew the cart himself, and delivered the ammunition after the cart was riddled and the horses killed.

John Huston Finley, president of Knox College, was a descendent of Rev. James Finley, of the County Armagh, Ireland, who was a pioneer preacher west of the Rocky Mountains.

Martha Finley ("Farquharson"), the author

of "Elsie Dinsmore," was the descendent of John Finley, of the County Armagh, Ireland.

Samuel Finley, the fifth president of Princeton College, was born in Ireland in 1715. The University of Glasgow conferred upon him the degree of D. D., the first honor conferred upon an American Presbyterian by that institution.

Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, Confederate general, the grandson of Nathan Forrest, who married Miss Baugh, a lady of Irish descent, was one of the most conspicuous figures of the civil war. He seemed to live a charmed life. He had twenty-nine horses shot under him. General Sherman said of him: "The most remarkable man the civil war produced on either side. He had a genius for strategy which was original and to me incomprehensible." He said at a reunion of his comrades that if ever it was necessary, that his old guard would as cheerfully follow him to defend the Stars and Stripes as they did for the Confederacy.

. Abbey Kelley Foster, of Irish extraction, was the first woman to address mixed audiences in behalf of abolition and woman suffrage.

Charles Foster, ("Calico Charlie"), twice

governor of Ohio, and Secretary of the Treasury in 1891, was of Irish blood.

Tench Francis, an Irishman, was attorney for Lord Baltimore and attorney-general for Pennsylvania. His son, Tench Francis, was the first cashier of the Bank of North America.

John Brown Francis, governor of Rhode Island, was of the same family.

Thomas Frazer, of Michigan, born in the County Down, Ireland, was the originator of the coupon ticket.

Gen. Frederick Funston, who captured Aguineldo, is the grandson of an Irishman, born in the County Donegal.

Thomas J. Gargan, born of Irish parents, lawyer, soldier, and orator, was president-general of the charitable Irish society of which Gen. Henry Knox, of the Revolution, was one of the founders, and president-general of the American-Irish Historical Society.

Dr. Philip J. Garrigan, the first bishop of Sioux City, Iowa, was dean of the Catholic University of America. He was born in the County Cavan, Ireland.

Edward Gay, artist, nature's painter, was born

in Ireland. His "Washed by the Sea" is considered the finest specimen of landscape painting in America.

Cardinal James Gibbons, American patriot and churchman, was born of Irish parents.

Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, musician and bandmaster-general in the civil war, was born in Ireland. He organized the International Peace Jubilee in 1872, at which the military bands of all nations were present and in which an orchestra of 2,000 pieces and a chorus of 20,000 voices took part. He celebrated the dawn of peace in 1869, on the stage of the Boston Colosseum, by the greatest musical achievement the world ever witnessed, when an orchestra of 1,000 pieces, 10,000 voices, and 50,000 persons joined in the celebration, amid the ringing of bells and the booming of cannon by electricity.

Rev. Cornelius Gillespie, president of the College of St. Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa., formerly the president of the Gonzaga College, Washington, D. C., was born near Glencolmkill, County Donegal, Ireland.

Gen. George L. Gillespie, chief of engineers, is of Irish extraction. The progenitors of the

Gillespie family in America came from near Glencolmkill, County Donegal, Ireland.

The late Edwin L. Godkin, born in Moyne, County Wicklow, was considered one of the greatest editors of the nineteenth century. He has left an idelible mark upon the social and economic status of the nation, which "can be traced unmistakably to his persistent and powerful hammering upon the door of the national conscience."

Arthur P. Gorman, Maryland's most distinguished son and Senator, is of Irish blood.

William A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, was a son of Gen. Joseph Graham, of the Revolution, whose father, James Graham, was a native of County Down, Ireland.

Eliza Greatorex, born in County Leitrim, Ireland, a member of the National Academy of Design, excelled in pen and ink sketches.

Horace Greeley, the founder of the New York *Tribune*, and the author of the war cry, "On to Richmond," was born of Irish parents.

Gen. Adolphus W. Greely and his wife, Henrietta Nesmith Greely, are of Irish ancestry.

Gen. David McM. Gregg, brigadier-general in the civil war, and commander of the Pennsylvania

Order of the Loyal Legion, was of Irish blood. His grandfather, Andrew Gregg, was born of Irish parents.

James Wilson Grimes, one of the fathers of the Republican organization, the third governor of Iowa, and Senator of the United States, was of Irish blood.

Rev. John Hall, the pastor of the largest Presbyterian church in the world, corner Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, New York, which was built at a cost of \$1,000,000, was born in the County Armagh, Ireland.

Gen. Charles Halpine ("Miles O'Reilly"), the war-poet of the civil war, and the author of lines alluding to General Grant—

When asked what State he hails from
Our sole reply shall be:

He comes from Appomattox and its famous apple
tree—

was born in the County Meath, Ireland, and was the author of the lyric, "Tear Down the Flaunting Lie."

Gen. Wade Hampton, the dashing Confederate cavalry officer, was the son of the daughter of Christopher Fitsimons, a native of Ireland.

William Rainey Harper, the first president of the University of Chicago, Ill., was the descendant of Robert Harper, a native of Ireland.

Joseph Haslet, the seventh and eleventh governor of Delaware, was the son of John Haslet, a native of Ireland.

Daniel Hartman Hastings, governor of Pennsylvania, was of Irish descent.

Charles Haynes Haswell, whose father was a native of Ireland, constructed the first steam launch and was the designer and constructor of some of the first steamships in the United States Navy.

The first statue erected to commemorate the life of a woman in the United States was erected by the citizens of New Orleans in honor of an Irish woman, Margaret Haughery, who devoted her life in relieving the sufferings of humanity.

Catharine Hayes, born in Ireland, was known as the "Irish Nightingale."

Rev. Jacob Henderson, born in Ireland, was appointed to the first Episcopal mission on the western shore of Maryland.

Alexander Henry, mayor of Philadelphia, Pa., the grandson of Alexander Henry, a native of Ireland, offered the hospitality of the city of

Philadelphia to President Lincoln on his way to Washington to be inaugurated. He issued a proclamation that no treason would be allowed within the city.

Victor Herbert, musician, bandmaster, Twenty-second Regiment New York National Guard, and conductor of the Pittsburg orchestra, was born in Dublin, Ireland. He was the grandson of the famous Irish novelist, Samuel Lover.

Matilda Agnes Heron, actress, born in Londonderry, Ireland, was unrivalled in the rôle of Camille.

With Hobson were John Kelly, of the *Merri-mac*, and J. C. Murphy, coxswain of the *Iowa*. There was no better fighting material on board the fleet.

FAG A BALLAGH

Were all over in death and drill—
At Bloody Lane, at San Juan hill;
At Las Guasimas, Siboney,
Porto Rico, and El Caney ;
The earth is pillowed with the graves
Of old Ireland's sons, Erin's braves.

Were with Schley at Santiago,
With young Bagley on the *Winslow*;
Were marines at Guantanamo,
Were with Dewey and fighting Jack,
Kelly, Murphy, Mike, and Mac,
And shared with Hobson the *Merrimac*.

Against old Spain their strength they hurled—
Stars and Stripes and the Green unfurled,
Irish blood to avenge the *Maine*,
Till Irish brows, besprent like rain,
Were mixed all in the bloody brew,
Where swords and guns in flinters' flew,
Where cannister hot, grape and shot,
Hissed o'er that awful bloody spot
Where floated grand Old Glory.

Hear you not their old slogan roar,
Loud sounding o'er Potomac's shore,
As onward these brave heroes bore
The Stars and Stripes, their own galore,
Sweeping about in bloody rout,
With dash and crash and deafening shout,
The Spaniard, old in story.

See their charge on hill and valley,
In wood and dale, Old Glory's rally;
Hear their war cry, "Fag a Ballagh!"
O'Boyle, O'Neill, McCoy, McCalla,
The stubborn Spaniard backward bearing,
Those fighting, daring sons of Erin,
Those dashing, smashing sons of Erin.

The sun rose red o'er Siboney plain,
Rough Riders rode o'er heaps of slain,
And Spanish blood poured out like rain
On Siboney so gory.
To halt Roosevelt, Dons now tried,
So they marched forth in Spanish pride.

Then Roosevelt, Rough Rider, cried,
O'Neill, Rough Rider, by his side,
"Forward! Charge!" To the front we ride
Where the brave O'Neill serenely died,
His sprigs of green in crimson dyed.

They left their bones on Bunker Hills,
At Stony Point, and the Antilles;
They fought and bled at New Orleans,
Mexico, and the Philippines.
'Neath Pekin's walls they rest unseen,
Blossoms of blood their sprigs of green.

Thomas Holme, a native of the County Wexford, Ireland, made a treaty with the Indians for the purchase of the lands embracing the present site of the city of Philadelphia.

John Henry Hopkins, born in Dublin, Ireland, was the first bishop of Vermont, in 1824. He established the Vermont Episcopal Institute for training young ministers. His son, Edward Augustine, was the first to introduce saw mills,

telegraphs, and railroads into the La Platte Valley, and was the first American consul at Asuncion, Paraguay, in 1853.

Dr. Frederick Vincent Hopkins, another son, was the discoverer of the means of destroying the germs of tuberculosis.

The first organist of a Protestant choir on the Pacific Coast was another son, Casper Thomas Hopkins. His brother, Charles Jerome Hopkins, musician, was the first to train children to render Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" in America.

The progenitor of Sam Houston, the first president of Texas and the seventh governor of Tennessee, was John Houston, a native of Ireland.

Sam Houston, medical referee of the United States Pension Bureau, and the head of the boards of examining surgeons of that office, is of the same family.

Gen. John Eager Howard, governor of Maryland and hero of the Revolution, was of Irish blood. His grandmother, Joanna O'Carroll, was a native of Ireland. When Tarleton massed his men on Howard's right at the battle of the Cowpens, Morgan ordered him to retreat in order to reform his front. Before he formed line he was charged by Tarleton, when, wheeling suddenly

to the right about, he fired a volley in the face of the enemy, and then, charging with the cold steel, captured the British force. It was then that Morgan rode up, and complimenting him, said: "You have done well, for you are successful; had you failed I would have shot you." To which Howard replied: "Had I failed there would be no need of shooting me." At Eutaw Springs he engaged in the hottest contest of the Revolution by crossing bayonets with the "Bufs," the famous Irish corps.

Rear-Admiral Aaron Konkle Hughes, of Washington, D. C., represented the blood of the "Fighting Race," in the Navy for forty-five years.

Charles Cromwell Ingham, born in Dublin, Ireland, was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design.

Charles Inglis, born in Ireland, was the first Colonial bishop of the Church of England in America.

Gen. William Irvine and his brothers, Dr. Matthew Irvine and Andrew Irvine, all Irish, were fighters in the Revolution. Dr. Matthew Irvine received seventeen wounds at the massacre of Paoli.

Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of the

United States, was the son of an Irishman, a native of Carrickfergus, Ireland.

Gen. Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, the hero of the Confederate army, was of Irish blood. His father married the daughter of Mr. Neale. He received the sobriquet of "Stonewall" from the following incident: When Gen. Bernard E. Bee, the Confederate general, was overwhelmed by the Union troops at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he pointed in the direction of Jackson and cried out to the South Carolinians: "Look at Jackson; there he stands like a stone wall. Rally round the Virginian."

Maj. John James, of Revolutionary fame, known as the "Swamp Fox" of Marion's Brigade, organized the Marion Brigade Corps. On one occasion he knocked down a British officer with a chair. He was born in Ireland.

Joseph Jefferson, actor, is of Irish descent. He still holds the boards in the rôle of Rip Van Winkle, his favorite character.

Dr. Samuel Jones, the grandson of Robert Jones, a native of Ireland, organized the "National Pure Food Association," and became its president.

Samuel Jones, grandson of Thomas Jones, a native of Ireland, was styled the "Father of the

New York bar." Samuel Jones, his son, followed in his footsteps.

Sir William Johnson, superintendent of Indian affairs in Colonial days, was born in the County Meath, Ireland. His name among the Indians was War-ragh-i-ya. He was the first white man that drank the waters of Saratoga Springs.

The Irish blood of the Prestons of Virginia flowed in the veins of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, of Confederate fame.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the dashing Confederate general, had also the blood of the "Fighting Race" flowing in his veins.

Lieut. Woodbury Kane, of the Rough Riders, died on the battlefield with the words, "Tell them I die like a man." His name indicates his ancestry.

John Adam Kasson, United States minister to Austria-Hungary, and United States minister to Greece, was selected to deliver the address of welcome to Kossuth, in St. Louis. His progenitor emigrated from Ireland in 1721 and was a general in the Revolution.

John M. Keating, author of "With Grant in the East," was of Irish ancestry. He was educated

at Seton College, New Jersey, and traveled with General Grant in the East.

William Darragh Kelley, of Philadelphia, Pa., the "Father of the House" of Representatives, was a descendent of Thomas Kelley, who emigrated from Ireland and settled on the Delaware River in 1664.

Gen. John Cunningham Kelton, assistant adjutant-general, United States Army, was of Irish ancestry.

Francis Patrick Kenrick, archbishop of Baltimore, and his brother, Peter Richard Kenrick, archbishop of St. Louis, were born in Dublin, Ireland.

Harriet Ann Ketcham, sculptor, of Irish origin, has made her art famous in her great design for the State soldiers of Iowa, and her "Peri at the Gate of Paradise," which the great poet, Moore, immortalized in his poem "Lalla Rookh."

Capt. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., First United States Infantry, son of Colonel Lacey, United States Army, participated in the first fight with his company on Cuban soil in the Spanish-American war.

Wilton Lackaye, actor, of Washington, D. C.,

who has made a great success as Don Stephano in Featherbrain, and in the rôle of Svengali, is the son of an Irishman, of the city of Washington.

Teresa Lalor, educator, born in the County of Queens, Ireland, was the founder of the Convent of the Visitation, Georgetown, D. C., the oldest academy for young ladies in the thirteen original States.

Harriet Lane, "Lady of the White House," who received a special invitation to attend the coronation ceremonies of King Edward of England, was the granddaughter of James Buchanan, who emigrated from Ireland, and the niece of President Buchanan.

Col. John C. Linehan, born in Macroom, County Cork, Ireland, commissioner of insurance of the State of New Hampshire, and treasurer-general of the American-Irish Historical Society, of which society he was one of the founders, was junior vice-commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was one of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic selected to report upon the workings of the United States Pension Bureau under the administration of Commissioner H. Clay Evans.

Sir Thomas Johnstone Lipton, president of the Thomas J. Lipton Company, pork packers, of Chicago, Ill., was born of Irish parents. He is all Irish. He has been the champion yachtman in the international contests to capture the American trophy. He has built *Shamrock* after *Shamrock* for that purpose. His *Shamrock III* was launched on St. Patrick's Day, at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1903.

William Lochren, soldier, jurist, and Commissioner of Pensions under President Cleveland, was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland. He enlisted as a private in the civil war and rose to the rank of first lieutenant.

SENTINELS OF OUR HEROIC DEAD

A MEMORIAL TOAST.

(Dedicated to the comrades in arms of the United States Pension Bureau.)

I.

I stood upon the threshold of the nation's glorious
dead—

The threshold that had trembled 'neath their bivouac
and their tread;

I saw the sentinels, every at their bureau overhead,
Guarding the scroll of honor, inscribed o'er their
windowless bed.

II.

A blessing on you, bold sentinels, wherever you may
be,
Sir Knights of tried loyalty, integrity, and honesty ;
May you there be long and loud, as the susurrus of the
sea,
Sentinels of our heroic dead, the guardians of our
country—
Guardians of her liberty, her honor, and her chivalry;
Who fought, bled, and died for unity and humanity,
And left the world the Stars and Stripes, a priceless
heredity—
The Stars and Stripes, glorious symbol of the world's
liberty.

III.

Long may she wave, Old Glory ! and bright her blaze,
this century,
A shining star, to cheer our way, of all rights a guar-
antee.
The stars will set, the moon will wane, the sun lose his
brilliancy
Ere Old Glory's fame shall cease to flame the world's
lamp of liberty.

Cornelius Logan, born of Irish parents, was the author of the poem, "The Mississippi." He was the father of Eliza, Cecilia, and Olive Logan, actresses.

James Logan, born in Ireland, William Penn's secretary, was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania University.

✓ Gen. John A. Logan, of civil war fame, was the son of an Irish physician. He was the first Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was soldier, statesman, orator, and scholar, and the first that suggested Decoration Day. His son, Major John A. Logan, Jr., served in the Spanish-American War, and is the author of "Joyful Russia."

General Lomax, the Confederate, who fell at Seven Pines, was a descendant of William Tennant, the Irish Presbyterian minister, who founded the "Log Cabin" College. He captured the navy yard and forts at Pensacola; was captain of the Montgomery True Blues, and the first white man that ascended the volcano of Orizaba.

Gen. Matthew Lyon, who founded the town of Fair Haven, Conn., an officer in the "Green Mountain Boys," and Commissary-General in the Revolution, was born in County Wicklow, Ireland. It was from his printing materials that the first paper in Kentucky was printed.

✓ William McAdoo, born in Ireland, was Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland. He was elected President-General of the American-Irish Historical Society.

Charles T. McClenachan, merchant, born in

Ireland, was a member of the Hibernian Fire Company, of Philadelphia, and of the Hibernian Society. He became a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was elected to the National House of Representatives. He subscribed \$50,000 in aid of the patriot cause. He died in 1812.

The parents of Cardinal John McCloskey were natives of Derry, Ireland. He was the first American Cardinal.

George McCook, of Ireland, was the father of Dan and John McCook, whose descendants were the "Fighting McCooks" of the civil war, distinguished as "The Tribe of Dan" and "The Tribe of John."

- The McCormick brothers, the celebrated inventors of agricultural implements, were of Irish blood. Robert McCormick, born in 1780, constructed a grain cutter in 1809, the first machine of the kind ever made.

John McCullough, tragedian, was born in Coleraine, Ireland. He was unrivalled in the rôle of Virginius. Forrest, the tragedian, considered him his successor, and left him his manuscripts at his death.

John McDonough, of Baltimore, whose father, of Irish blood, fought in the Revolution, was

the founder of the McDonough School, in Baltimore, Md. He lived in New Orleans in princely luxury, but suddenly forsook all gaiety and worldly pleasures and devoted his life and wealth to the education of the poor.

Dr. Ephraim McDowell, of Irish lineage, who operated on President Polk, was the "Father of Ovariectomy." He performed the first operation in ovariectomy.

Gen. Irvin McDowell, whose progenitor came from Ireland, after the siege of Londonderry, was a soldier of the Mexican and civil wars. He was in command of the Army of the Potomac and the defenses of Washington City.

When Captain McFarland fell, heroically leading his men in a charge in the Spanish-American war, Lieutenant Carey rushed to the head of the wavering column, saying "Come on, Company E, Sixteenth Infantry," and in a few moments he was killed. The blood of the "Fighting Race" flowed in their veins.

Rev. Dr. William F. McGinnis, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was the founder of the International Catholic Truth Society. His name indicates his ancestry.

Dr. Hunter Holmes McGuire, whose progenitor, Edward McGuire, of County Kerry, Ireland, was the first to organize an ambulance corps. He was medical director to "Stonewall" Jackson.

James McHenry, Secretary of War in 1796, was of Irish blood. Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, Md., was named for him.

The first to introduce American butter and cheese in England was James McHenry, the son of Dr. James McHenry, a native of Ireland, and United States consul to Londonderry, Ireland.

Mary McHenry, daughter of James McHenry, the consul to Londonderry, is the president of the lady visitors of the Soldiers' Home, in Philadelphia, Pa. She was one of the thirteen women that represented the thirteen original States at the Centennial celebration of 1876.

Private McIllrath, of Battery H, Third Artillery, jumped on the parapet in the Philippines, and walked up and down to steady the men—glorious deed !

Judge Joseph McKenna, whose father was a native of Ireland, was Attorney-General of the United States. He was made Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1897.

The great and good William McKinley, twenty-fifth President of the United States, was the great-great-grandson of David McKinley, who emigrated from County Antrim. The hamlet of Dervock, in County Antrim, where the ancestor of President McKinley was born, is still visited by thousands in the season, says the *Edinburgh Scotsman*.

Fort McRee, Florida, was named for Col: William McRee, the son of John McRee, of the Revolution, who emigrated from County Down, Ireland.

Henry McShane, of Baltimore, founder of the McShane foundry bells, was born in Dundalk, Ireland.

Commodore Thomas MacDonough, the hero of Lake Champlain in the war of 1812, was the son of Major MacDonough, who came from the north of Ireland, and served in the Revolution.

Robert Shelton Mackenzie, the editor of the *Philadelphia Press*, in 1857, was born at Drew's Court, Limerick, Ireland.

Gen. Alexander Macomb, the Adjutant-General of the Army in the war of 1812, major-general, and General-in-Chief of the Army, who defeated the British at Plattsburg, N. Y., under

the command of Sir George Provost, was the son of Alexander Macomb, of Belfast, Ireland. His son, Commodore William Henry Macomb, commanded the *Shamrock*, 1864-65, and led the naval force that captured Plymouth, N. C., in October, 1864.

James Madison, the fourth President of the United States, was the son of Eleanor Rose Conway, one of the Irish settlers of King George County, Virginia.

John Newland Maffitt, of Confederate fame, who commanded the *Florida*, was the son of John Newland Maffitt, of Dublin, Ireland.

Capt. Alfred Thayer Mahan, son of Denis Hart Mahan, served in the civil war, was president of the Naval War College at Newport, and was a member of the Naval Board during the Spanish-American war. President McKinley appointed him one of the Peace Commissioners at The Hague. He wrote the lives of Admirals Farragut and Nelson.

Denis Hart Mahan, United States Engineer Corps, and instructor of engineering at West Point, led his class from the moment he entered the Military Academy until he graduated. He was appointed professor of mathematics while a

third class man, a very unusual honor. He was the son of John and Mary (Cleary) Mahan, natives of Ireland.

Gen. William Mahone, "The Hero of the Crater," so styled for his bravery at the explosion of General Grant's mine, was of Irish blood. As a Confederate brigade commander he was only excelled by "Stonewall" Jackson.

Francis Makemie, born in the County Donegal, the "Apostle of the Accomac," is regarded the first Presbyterian clergyman in America.

Col. John William Malett, chemist and author, and chief of the Confederate ordinance laboratories, was born in Dublin, Ireland.

Rev. Sylvester Malone, regent of the University of the State of New York, who built the first church of Gothic style in the State, was born at Trim, Ireland.

Charles Marshall, of Philadelphia, Pa., the first president of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, was the grandson of Charles Marshall, of Dublin, Ireland. His descendant, Charles Marshall, of Germantown, Pa., was one of the founders of Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

Christopher Marshall, born in Dublin, prominent chemist of Philadelphia, was with Washington in the Revolution.

Col. George Matthews, the third governor of Georgia, was the son of John Matthews, who came from Ireland in 1737 and settled in Virginia. He fought with Washington at Brandywine and Germantown.

William Henry Maxwell, editor of the *Brooklyn Times*, and superintendent of public instruction in Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in County Tyrone, Ireland.

Col. Richard Kidder Meade, aide-de-camp to Washington, was the grandson of Andrew Meade, of the County Kerry, Ireland. Washington, when taking farewell leave of his aides at the end of the war, addressed him, "Friend Dick, you must go to a plantation in Virginia; you will make a good farmer and an honest foreman of the grand jury of the county where you live."

Robert Meade, born in Ireland about 1700, the prominent merchant of Philadelphia, was the progenitor of George Meade, the patriot who contributed \$10,000 to the patriot cause, and was one of the founders of St. Mary's Catholic Church, the oldest church of that denomination

in Philadelphia. Gen. George Gordon Meade, the hero of Gettysburg, and his nephew, Rear Admiral Richard Worsam Meade, the first President-General of the American-Irish Historical Society, were the descendants of George Meade, of Philadelphia.

John Mease, "The last of the cocked hats," born in Strabane, Ireland, was one of the original members of the Philadelphia City Troop. He crossed the Delaware with Washington December 25, 1779, and contributed \$20,000 for the army in 1780.

Joseph Medill, of Irish ancestry, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, was a journalist for forty years. Through his instrumentality the Chicago Public Library was established.

Thomas Meehan, scientist and author, son of an Irishman, is authority for the principle that the vitality of plants determines their sex, and that snakes take in their mouths their young when in danger.

Patrick Hues Mell, whose great-grandmother was Sarah Hues, daughter of Patrick Hues, an exile of Erin, was the inventor of the signal flags used in the United States Signal Service. He was chancellor of the University of Georgia.

Thomas Mellon, head of the firm of Thomas Mellon & Sons, bankers, at Pittsburg, Pa., was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland.

Samuel Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury, a descendant of an Irishman, donated jointly with his brother-in-law, George Clymer, \$50,000 to the cause of American independence.

Thomas Michie, of Virginia, one of the most brilliant lawyers of that State, was born in Ireland.

Robert Milligan, president of the University of Kentucky, was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland.

The Millmore brothers executed the soldiers' and sailors' monuments in Boston Common, and the statuary in Horticultural Hall, in Boston, and also the statue of General Thayer, at West Point. They were born in the County Sligo, Ireland.

John Miner, the son of an Irishman, originated the "Miner Law," which regulates the manner of electing Presidential electors.

Col. Robert Horatio Gates Minty, who commanded the "Sabre Brigade," and captured Shelbyville, Tenn., in June, 1863, was born in the

County Mayo, Ireland. He was colonel of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

John Mitchell, the great labor leader, whose superior ability brought the coal barons to terms in the great strike of 1902, is the son of an Irishman.

—James Monroe the fifth president of the United States, was the descendant of an Ulster Irish family that settled in Virginia in Colonial days.

Gen. Richard Montgomery, born in Ireland, captured the first British colors in the Revolution. Before the walls of Quebec he addressed his men : “ Men of York, you will not fear to follow where your general leads,” and dashing forward was killed by a British battery.

James Moore, born in Ireland, was Colonial governor of South Carolina.

The Rev. Sheedy Morgan, born in Liscarroll, Ireland, was the first president of the first Summer School of America and the vice-president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society of America. He, in concert with Dr. Hodges, of the Episcopal Church, organized Sunday afternoon concerts for the working people. He was founder of the Columbus Club and the Pittsburg Polytechnic Society.

Rev. Patrick Eugene Moriarty, born in Dublin, Ireland, founder and president of Villanova College, Pennsylvania, organized the first total abstinence society in America, in 1841, and was the first Catholic chaplain appointed by the British Government after the so-called Reformation. He was superior of the Augustinian Order in the United States.

Paul Charles Morphy, the celebrated chess player, was of Irish blood.

Samuel Morton, of Philadelphia, Pa., the son of an Irishman, was president of the Academy of Sciences.

Edward Augustus Mosely, the secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the second President-General of the American-Irish Historical Society, traces his descent from prominent Irishmen of Colonial days. It is to him that the country is indebted for the life-saving appliances adopted by the railroads which have saved thousands of lives and limbs annually.

Gen. Stephen Moylan, the Sheridan of the Revolution, was the first president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick society of Philadelphia.

Samuel Morton, of Philadelphia, Pa., the son

of an Irishman, was president of the Academy of Sciences.

Rear-Admiral James Robert Mullany, born of Irish parents, captured eleven blockade runners during the civil war, and lost his right arm in the fight in Mobile Bay. The Mullanys are much in evidence in the history of the country. Patrick Francis Mullany ("Brother Azarius"), the profound scholar, psychologist, and author, was born in the County Tipperary, Ireland. He was a member of the celebrated order of teachers, The Brothers of the Christian Schools. His brother, Rev. John F. Mullany, is patron of art and science.

Col. James A. Mulligan, the hero of Lexington, in the civil war, when mortally wounded, cried to the men who tried to carry him from the field, "Lay me down and save the flag."

The Murphys and McElhones, reporters of the Senate and House of Representatives, were all Irish. One of the brothers, D. I. Murphy, filled the exalted office of Commissioner of Pensions with credit.

Captain Murphy, in command of the Fourteenth Battalion, in the Spanish-American war, captured Bloody Lane, February 5, 1899.

Francis Murphy, the famous temperance preacher, who brought 10,000,000 persons to sign the pledge, was born in the County Wexford, Ireland.

John Francis Murphy, artist, took Webb's prize of the Society of American Artists in 1887, and the second Halgarten prize in 1885.

Richard Josephus Murphy, of the *Chicago Herald*, was the press secretary of the World's Columbian Exposition.

W. D. Murphy, artist, painted the portrait of President McKinley, which was selected from many other competitors to hang in the White House.

Dr. J. B. Murphy, professor of surgery in the Northwestern University, was the inventor of the "Anastomosis Button."

Charles Murray, born in Dublin, Ireland, artist, was selected to paint the scenic figures for the Dramatic Festival held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1883.

Rev. Nicholas Murray, born in Ireland, was the founder of the New Jersey Historical Society. He carried on a controversy with Archbishop Hughes, of New York, under the name of Kirwin.

Thomas Hamilton Murray, journalist and

author, and one of the founders of the American-Irish Historical Society, and its secretary-general, is an authority on Irish questions, both biographic and historical, from Colonial days to the present time, in America.

Miss Nano Nagle, born in the County Cork, Ireland, was the founder of the Presentation Sisterhood in America.

John Maxwell Nesbitt, born in Ireland, president of the society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, enlisted in the Philadelphia City Troop in 1777. He was associated with Robert Morris as director of the "Bank of North America" and subscribed \$25,000 to the patriot cause.

John Nesmith, born in Londonderry, N. H., was the grandson of Thomas Nesmith, whose father, James Nesmith, emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, and was the founder of Londonderry, N. H.

McFadden Alexander Newell, born in Belfast, Ireland, was president of the National Educational Association and principal of the Maryland State Normal School.

Gen. Lewis Nichola, born in Dublin, Ireland, was one of the original members of the Pennsylvania branch of the Society of the Cincinnati. He established the American Magazine in 1769.

Monsignor D. J. O'Connell, late president of the American College at Rome, is now rector of the Catholic University of America.

Jeremiah D. O'Connell, chief of division in the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department for over a quarter of a century, was born in the County Cork, Ireland. He had no superior as a faithful and competent officer of the civil service.

Capt. J. J. O'Connell, First United States Infantry, now colonel Thirtieth United States Infantry, commanded the first American troops that landed on Cuban soil in the Spanish-American war. He struck the first blow for Cuban freedom after landing at Arbilitis Point, May 12, 1898.

Capt J. J. O'Connell, Twenty-first United States Infantry, now captain Twenty-eighth United States Infantry, received the surrender of General Aquinos, the Philippine general, with sixty-four stands of arms and ammunition.

Maurice D. O'Connell is solicitor for the Treasury Department at Washington. His name indicates his ancestry.

Charles O'Connor, the son of an Irish journalist, the brilliant member of the New York bar, was nominated for President of the United States by a wing of the Democratic party.

Rev. Eugene O'Growney, editor of the *Gaelic Journal*, and vice-president of the Gaelic League, was the leader of the Irish language movement in America. He was the author of works for students in the Irish language.

THE GAELIC LANGUAGE

" The Keltic Tongue!—then must it die? Say, shall our
language go?
No! By Ulfadha's kingly soul! By sainted Laurence,
no!
No! By the shades of saints and chiefs, of holy name
and high,
Whose deeds, as they have lived with it, must die
when it shall die—
No! By the memories of the past that round our ruin
twine—
No! By our evening hope of suns in coming days to
shine.
It shall not go—it must not die—the language of our
sires,
While Erin's glory glads our souls or freedom's name
inspires.
That lingering ray from stars gone down—Oh, let its
light remain!
That last bright link with splendors flown—Oh, snap
it not in twain!"

Capt. James O'Hara, of the Third Artillery, now lieutenant-colonel, went on the double quick at Manila, without orders, at a crisis—when the ammunition gave out. He sounded the assembly, "forward," as he went, to let the boys know that help was nearing.

Rear-Admiral Charles O'Neil, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, United States Navy, is a worthy scion of an ancient and illustrious Irish house.

Capt. William O'Neill, of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, heroically fought at Santiago, where he was killed in the charge of the Rough Riders. His career was one of the most striking in the Spanish-American war. He brought with him cowboys, miners, and citizens to the number of about three hundred, to join the Rough Riders.

Robert Patterson, born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, was the senior major-general, United States Army, at the commencement of the civil war.

Col. James Patton, born in Ireland, was killed by the Indians in 1775. He left two daughters from whom were descended Governors John B. Floyd and James D. Breckenridge, of Louisville,

Ky., and Col. William P. Anderson, United States Army.

Robert Patton, born in Westport, Ireland, in 1755, served under Lafayette in the Revolution with the rank of major. He subscribed \$60,000 for the Government when all considered it lost, stating, "If my country be ruined, my property will be valueless." His son, William Patton, was the founder of the New York Theological Seminary. His grandson, William Weston Patton, Provost of Howard University, Washington City, presented President Lincoln the Chicago memorial asking that the emancipation proclamation be issued.

Sarah Alexander Perry, the mother of Commodore Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, was born in Newry, Ireland. She was an enthusiast in the cause of Irish independence.

— Edgar Allan Poe, the poet, was a descendant of John Poe, of Ireland, who settled in Pennsylvania in 1745. His grandfather, David, fought in the Revolution.

Robert Pollock, name contracted to Polk, born in Ireland, emigrated to America, and was the ancestor of James Knox Polk, the eleventh

president of the United States. He was considered the author of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Robert Porter, born in Ireland, settled in Londonderry, N. H., and was buried at Norristown, Pa. His son Andrew, fought in the Revolution, and was brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania National Guard. His grandson, Horace Porter, was General Grant's bosom friend, and one of the most distinguished officers of the civil war. Gen. Horace Porter received from General Grant the flag that was carried in the Wilderness and waved over headquarters at the surrender.

Mary Proctor, astronomer, who lectured on the wonders of starland before the children at the World's Fair at Chicago, was born in Ireland.

Gen. Thomas Proctor, of the Revolution, was born in Ireland, in 1739. The Second United States Artillery of our day represents the organization of Proctor's artillery of the Revolution. He was satirized by Major Andre in the "Cow Chase."

Sons of distant Delaware,
And still remoter Shannon,
And Major Lee with horses rare,
And Proctor with his cannon.

Hugh Young Purviance, naval officer, of Irish descent, captured the Confederate privateer "Petrel" off the coast of Charleston, S. C., the first naval prize captured in the civil war.

Bishop William Quarter, born in Kings County Ireland, was the first bishop of Chicago, Ill.

Matthew Stanley Quay, the superb Pennsylvania political organizer, is of Irish ancestry. He served in the civil war, was colonel of the One hundred and thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was complimented for bravery in General Orders and received the Congressional medal.

Gen. William Quinton, soldier of the civil, Spanish-American and Philippine wars, was born in Ireland. His son, Capt. William W. Quinton, is a surgeon in the United States Army.

George Read, of Irish descent, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was chief justice of Delaware. He received his education from Dr. Francis Allison, the famous Irish teacher.

Dr. William Stephen Rainsford, graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, Eng., and pastor of St. George's Church, New York City, served as chaplain of the Seventy-first New York

Volunteers in the civil war. He was born in Dublin, Ireland. He abolished pew rents and made the sittings in his church free, a practice more in accord with early Christian days.

Alexander Ramsey, the first territorial governor of Minnesota, was the grandson of Alexander Ramsey, a native of Ireland, who served in the war of the Revolution. He was appointed Secretary of War in 1879 and was the founder of the Republican organization of the West. He was the last of the war governors.

Gen. John Aaron Rawlins, born of Irish parents, was Secretary of War and chief of staff to General Grant. A bronze statue has been placed in one of the public squares of Washington City to his memory.

Rear-Admiral George Campbell Read, born in Ireland, distinguished in the fight between the *Constitution* and the *Guerriere*, August 19, 1812, received the sword of Captain Dacres, the vanquished officer.

John H. Regan, born of Irish ancestry, in Tennessee, was the postmaster-general of the Confederacy. He was loyal to the core to Jeffer-

son Davis, whom he accompanied in his flight to Greensboro, N. C., and to Washington, Ga.

Ada Rehan, actress, born in Limerick, Ireland, was one of the most distinguished of Shakesperian commediennes.

Mayne Reid, author, who led the forlorn hope at Chapultepec, was born in Ireland. In 1849 he raised a regiment in New York for the Hungarian insurrection.

Capt. Henry Reilly, Fifth Artillery, a graduate of West Point, distinguished himself in China, and fell gallantly fighting in the charge of the Fifth Artillery before the walls of Pekin.

Gov. John Reynolds, of Illinois, who took the field with Capt. Abraham Lincoln, afterward President Lincoln, against Black Hawk, and completely defeated him at Bad Axe, Ill., was born of Irish parents.

Col. William V. Richards, so often brevetted for gallant and meritorious services during the civil war, was born in Ireland.

Charles Valentine Riley, of Irish ancestry, entomologist, first recommended the exterminator of the "potato bug," paris green.

☞ James Whitcomb Riley, the "Hoosier Poet," who has written so many exquisite gems, and who is a member of the American-Irish Historical Society, is of Irish blood.

Archbishop Patrick William Riordan, of San Francisco, Cal., one of the ablest of the Catholic hierarchy in the West, was born in Ireland.

John Roach, of Chester, Pa., the great ship-builder for the Government, was born in the County Cork, Ireland.

Archibald Roane, the second governor of Tennessee, served in the Revolution. He was the son of Andrew Roane, who emigrated from Ireland, and settled in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1736, then known as Donegal and Derry.

☞ Theodore Roosevelt, the twenty-fifth president of the United States proved that he was of the blood of the "Fighting Race" when colonel of the Rough Riders at Santiago.

Rose d'Erina ("O'Toole"), organist and vocalist, was born in the County Armagh, Ireland. She was invited to represent Irish music at the Paris Exposition. She sung before the Emperor and Empress of France.

Vice-Admiral Stephen Clegg Rowan, born in Dublin, Ireland, served in the Mexican and civil wars. He awed Alexandria into submission in the civil war by covering her with his guns. He received the thanks of Congress for his services.

Mother Mary Russell, superioress of the Sisters of Mercy in San Francisco, Cal., was born in Newry, Ireland. Lord Chief Justice Russell, of England, was of the same family.

Thomas Jefferson Rusk, Secretary of War, commander-in-chief and brigadier-general of the Republic of Texas, was the son of an Irish stonemason.

Rev. Abraham Joseph Ryan, the poet-priest of the South, was born of Irish parents. He was the author of "The Conquered Banner." His poetical strains went forth in the following lines, in memory of a brother who fell in the gap in defense of the South :

Young as the youngest who donned the gray,
True as the truest who wore it,
Brave as the bravest he marched away
(Hot tears on the cheeks of his mother lay),
Triumphant waved our flag one day—
He fell in the front before it.

24 J. [redacted] Ryan, archbishop of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in the County Tipperary, Ireland. He is one of the brightest lights and gifted orators of the Catholic hierarchy in America.

Rev. James Ryder, born in Dublin, Ireland, was president of Georgetown University and the Father Provincial of the Jesuit Fathers in the United States.

✓ Mary Ann Sadlier (Madden), who married James Sadlier, the publisher, was born in the County Cavan, Ireland. She is one of Erin's most gifted daughters in prose and poetry.

· Rear-Admiral William Thomas Sampson, the son of an Irishman, was commander of the fleet that captured the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera.

Raphael Semmes, of Confederate notoriety, commander of the *Alabama*, was of Irish ancestry.

William H. Seward, Secretary of State under President Lincoln, was of Irish blood on the maternal side.

Gen. William Joyce Sewell, soldier in the civil war and the leader of the Republican party of New Jersey, was born in Castlebar, Ireland. He commanded a brigade at Chancellorsville.

Dr. Thomas Joseph Shahan, of the Catholic University of America, was one of the founders of the Gaelic chair in that institution.

Naval Commander John Shaw, born in Queen's County, Ireland, when in command of the *Enterprise*, forced the French frigate *Flambeau* to strike her colors in forty minutes, for which the President personally thanked him. This was the most brilliant victory of the war of 1798.

Matthew Simpson, whose grandmother on the paternal side came from the County Tyrone, Ireland, was the first president of De Pauw University, formerly the Indiana Asbury University. Bishop Simpson was the first to suggest the emancipation proclamation.

John Sloan, of Irish ancestry, was Secretary of the Treasury under President Fillmore.

Samuel Sloan, born in Belfast, Ireland, was one of the most prominent railroad presidents in the country.

Charles Henry Smith ("Bill Arp"), of Irish descent, whose mother's maiden name was Caroline Maguire, was humorist and writer, and rose to the rank of major in the Confederate army.

Robert Smith, born in Londonderry, Ireland, founded the theological seminary of Pequea, Pa. His son, Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, was president of Princeton, and John Blair Smith, another son, was president of Union College.

Charles Ferguson Smith, grandson of John Blair Smith, a graduate of West Point, was one of the storming party at Monterey, for which he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. At the outbreak of the civil war he was in command of the defenses of Washington City. He stormed the Confederate heights at Fort Donelson that commanded the fort and carried them.

Alexander Smyth, born in the island of Rathlin, Dublin, Ireland, was appointed colonel by President Jefferson. He was inspector-general of the army in 1812, and the author of "Regulations for the Infantry."

Dr. Andrew Woods Smyth, born in Londonderry, Ireland, was the first surgeon who successfully performed the operation of ligation of the arteria inominata for subclavian aneurism. He made the first successful reduction of luxation of the femur in 1866, and in 1879 he performed the operation of nephrotomy.

Martin John Spaulding, the seventh archbishop of Baltimore, Md., was of Irish descent. His great-grandmother was Ellen O'Brien.

Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford, of Washington, D. C., noted Shakesperian scholar and orator, who represented Cardinal Gibbons at the ceremony of unveiling the bronze statue of General Count de Rochambeau in Washington, is the son of Irish parents. The capital of the nation witnessed on this occasion for the first time in its history the marching and swinging into line of French seamen on Pennsylvania avenue, and cheering in chorus with the American soldiers and blue jackets, blending with the strains of the Star Spangled Banner and the Marseillaise.

Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, who commanded "Old Ironsides," was born of Irish parents. His daughter, Delia Tudor Stewart Parnell, was the mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, Ireland's "uncrowned king."

Gen. James Ewell Brown Stuart, the Sheridan of the Confederate army, was a descendant on the paternal side of Archibald Stuart, of Londonderry, Ireland, and on the maternal side of Giles Fletcher, an Irishman.

Gen. Thomas William Sweeny, born in the County Cork, Ireland, was a hero of the Mexican and civil wars. At Shiloh he was charged with the key of the situation, and proved himself worthy of the trust. General Sherman said of it: "I attach more importance to that event than to any of the hundred achievements which I have since heard saved the day." On July 22, 1864, before Atlanta, he captured four battle flags and made nine hundred prisoners. General Blair grasped his hand, exclaiming: "Sweeny, I congratulate you. You have saved the Army of the Tennessee."

Ethelbert Talbot was the first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Wyoming and Idaho. He was the grandson of Prof. Lawrence Daly, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland.

James Tanner ("Corporal Tanner"), of Washington, late Commissioner of Pensions, is of Irish lineage. He stood by the deathbed of the lamented President Lincoln. His legs were shattered by a shell at the second battle of Bull Run, which necessitated amputation. He was one of the founders of the Soldiers' Home in Bath, N. Y., and advised a similar one in Richmond for the Confederate veterans.

William Tennent, of New Jersey, born in Ireland, was the founder of "The Log College" at Neshaminy, Pa., and of Nassau Hall, afterward Princeton College.

Launt Thompson, sculptor, vice-president of the National Academy of Design, was born in Queen's County, Ireland. He designed statues of many of the most eminent historical characters in the world.

Luke Tiernan, merchant, of Baltimore, Md., born in the County Meath, Ireland, was the first to engage in shipping between Baltimore and Liverpool; was active in the war of 1812, and was the president of the Hibernian Society of Maryland. His wife was president of the Baltimore Orphan Asylum, the first institution of its kind in America. Henry Clay spoke of him as "the amiable and philanthropic friend of man."

Rear-Admiral Joseph Trilley, United States Navy, was born in Ireland.

Michael Emmet Urell, soldier of the civil and Spanish-American wars and commander-in-chief of the Spanish-American Veterans, was born in the town of Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland.

Hugh Waddell, born in Lisburn, Ireland, rose

to the rank of major-general and led the first armed force against the landing of the British stamps in 1765.

James Iredell Waddell, the great-grandson of Gen. Hugh Waddell, was an officer in the United States Navy before the civil war and served in the Mexican war. He entered the Confederate service and commanded the *Louisiana*, with which he captured 32 vessels. The *Louisiana* was the only Confederate vessel that carried the Confederate flag around the world.

Rev. James Waddell, the blind preacher of the Presbyterian church in Virginia, and famous orator, was born in Newry, Ireland, in 1739.

Moses Waddell, fifth president of the University of Georgia, came from the neighborhood of Belfast, Ireland.

William Vincent Wallace, musician, born in Waterford, Ireland, composed the opera, "Maritana." He was of superior ability as a musician.

William Thompson Walters, of Irish ancestry, was president of the first line of steamers plying between Baltimore and the South. He was the first that introduced the Percheron breed of horses into the United States, in 1866. He

adorned the four public squares in the vicinity of the Washington monument, in Baltimore, with works of art.

Dr. John Watson, born in Londonderry, Ireland, was president of the New York Academy of Medicine, and was one of the founders of the New York Medical and Surgical Association.

Thomas A. E. Weadock, born in the County Wexford, Ireland, was one of seven brothers, the eldest of whom served in the civil war. He was the champion in the House of Representatives of placing the Marquette statue in Statuary Hall.

Major John Whistler, born in the province of Ulster, Ireland, served in the First United States Infantry, and completed Fort Dearborn, now the site of the city of Chicago. His son, Col. William Whistler, was the senior officer of the United States Army, with the exception of Gen. Winfield Scott.

James Abbott McNeill Whistler, the famous artist and satirist, who died recently in London, was a lineal descendant of Major John Whistler, of Ulster, Ireland. He was unequalled as the painter of the night and the sea, and was one of the most entertaining writers of the day.

William Pinkney White, the thirty-eighth governor of Maryland, was the son of Joseph White, a native of Ireland.

William Heth Whitsitt, chaplain in the Confederate army, and president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, Ky., was the grandson of the Rev. James Whitsitt, of Nashville, Tenn., whose father, William, was born in Ireland.

Barney Williams, stage name of Bernard O'Flaherty, was born in Cork. He was manager of Broadway Theater, New York.

Henry Wilson, the Vice-President of the United States, was the son of a farmer whose progenitor came from the north of Ireland.

These are only a few blossoms plucked on the highway from the great flower garden planted by Erin in America.

What has Ireland contributed to the material prosperity of the country and its physical development?

" Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay;
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
Once destroyed can never be supplied."

Were it not for generations of Irish laborers "the buffalo might still be browsing in the Genesee Valley and Forty-second street, New York City, be out of town.

Ireland has given us a Matthew Cary, the greatest political economist of his age, the father of American protection and the founder of the first Sunday-school society in the United States.

The projector of the great Erie Canal, the most extensive body of fresh water in America, was Irish by extraction, De Witt Clinton, governor of New York.

The first American railway was built by Gridly Bryant, of the same blood.

All the great railroad trunks in the country were built by men of the same race, great railroad contractors, such as the Ryans, of Philadelphia.

Another Irishman, A. T. Stewart, of New York, conducted the most extensive dry goods business in the world.

The greatest political society ever organized was founded by William Mooney, an Irishman, in 1788, called the Columbian Order, afterward named Tammany, after an Indian chief.

George Berkeley, of County Derry, Ireland, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne, arrived in Newport in 1729. He was celebrated as a philosopher and metaphysician and was an enthusiast in everything American. He made a gift of his farm in Newport to Yale, and of valuable works to both Yale and Harvard. He was the author of the memorable lines beginning, "Westward the course of Empire takes its way."

The first president of an educational institution south of Mason and Dixon's line to open its doors to the colored race was an Irishman, Bishop Keane, of the Catholic University of America. By his indomitable will and untiring energy he founded the great university, a monument to science as lasting as the stars and stripes, over which they proudly wave. This distinguished orator, scholar, and Christian prelate, was born in County Donegal, Ireland.

What do we owe to the Emerald Isle in the light of journalism and statesmanship? The knights of the quill of Irish birth and extraction show conclusively that the pen is mightier than the sword. They show also by their sparkling wit and humor the composition of their race.

They stand in the front ranks as editors, reporters, journalists, and statesmen.

Gen. Fitz James O'Brien, on the staff of General Lander, was a brilliant writer in prose and verse. He died of wounds received in battle in the civil war.

Edward Bailey O'Callaghan was historian of the State of New York, editor and physician.

William E. Robinson, "Old Richelieu," was Congressman, and a brilliant journalist.

John Boyle O'Reilly was patriot, poet, and journalist.

Hon. Patrick Ford, editor and proprietor of the *Irish World*, is a brilliant and forcible writer, and was a great friend of James G. Blaine.

Charles O'Connor was the first great criminal lawyer of his day.

Thomas Devin Reilly, the brilliant young journalist, wrote the state document in the celebrated Kosta case. He sleeps in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Washington, D. C. The Sons of the Gael erected a beautiful monument to his memory. His beloved wife and little daughter Molly sleep beside him.

God rest you Devin Reilly in the place of your choice,
Where the blessed dew is falling and the flowers have
a voice,
Where the conscious trees are bending in homage to
the dead,
And the earth is swelling upward like a pillow for your
head."

— Robert Fulton, the practical inventor of the steamboat, was of the Irish race.

✦ In every department of the civil service the records made by Irishmen are honorable and gratifying. History has never recorded the case of an Irish defaulter in the civil service branch of the Government. They discharge public office as a public trust. From the humble clerk in the department to the head of the bureau, their records are without blemish. An incident in this connection came to my personal knowledge. A clerk, Irish by birth, and of a distinguished name, whose record as a man and as an officer, was without blemish, a man having the courage of his convictions, received the "Yellow Cover." Two days after he was handed his last pay, and counting the money, he discovered he was overpaid. He at once returned it to the lady disburs-

ing clerk, who spoke out: "I never knew an ——— to do a dishonorable act." God bless the noble-hearted woman for the kind words. She still has in her keeping the funds of the Government, which she holds as a sacred deposit, esteemed and beloved by all who know her, as typical of the finest traits of womanhood.

Irishmen have represented the American Republic abroad under all administrations. It is needless to say with distinction equal to the distinguished valor of their brethern who wrote the Declaration of Independence and quenched the fires of secession by their blood, proclaiming in thunder of artillery this Great Republic to be for all time one and indissoluble.

It has been conceded by all impartial writers that of all nationalities there is none that more readily or more naturally assimilates as an American citizen or forms a more integral part of the Great Republic than the Irishman. Every true American feels, knows, and enthusiastically declares that of all human emotions there is none more powerful as an incentive to grand and noble deeds than that which brings us back to the spot

where we first received a mother's smile, a father's blessing, to the cradle of our childhood, the playground of our boyhood, the theater of our manhood. I appeal to every battlefield of the Revolution, from Stony Point to Yorktown, upon which Irish blood flowed freely, and the Irish Sunburst waved side by side with the Red, White, and Blue. I appeal to Wayne's bayonets, Knox's artillery, and Morgan's rifles.

“ New force we want to stem the brunt,
So bring the Irish to the front.”

They were brought to the front at Stony Point, Monmouth, Bennington, King's Mountain, and the Cowpens. I appeal to the volcanic heights, the towers, the gates, the cactus-circled fortresses of Mexico. I appeal to the bloody slopes of Malvern Hill, the crimson stone wall of Fredericksburg, the deadly swamps of the Chickahominy, the thickets of the Wilderness, the purple waters of Antietam, and the Bloody Angle at Gettysburg. I appeal to the hundred fields now billowed with Irish graves to prove that never man fought more devotedly or more heroically for the inviolability of the Stars and

Stripes and the indissolubility of the Union than did the men who cherished in their hearts the memories and love of their native land.

Their fame will live as long as the Great Republic herself—yea, while mountains raise their summits to the sky and rivers journey onward to the sea—

“ While fame her record keeps
Or Honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps.”

The words “Old Ireland,” are carved on every tree that falls before the axe of the Irish emigrant. The smoke ascending to the clouds from the old log cabin in the center of the clearing in the virgin forest of the far West pay homage to the words, “Old Ireland.” The words are carved on monuments of stone in our churches, in our cemeteries, and on statues and under several signatures of the framers of the Constitution and the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The emigrant depots and large towns on the Atlantic seaboard resound with the words, “Old Ireland.” The thousands of railroads, and the huge engines that rattle over them thunder forth the words. The words, “Old Ireland,” are em-

blazoned on every battlefield of the Revolution from Stony Point to Yorktown, and on every fold of the starry banner from Gettysburg to Atlanta. The names of Sheridan, Sullivan, Shields, Jackson, Calhoun and Carroll are as suggestive of the words, "Old Ireland," as those of Emmet, Fitzgerald and Tone. The same spirit that hanged the latter at home would have hanged the former abroad had the patriots of 1776 been drowned in the Delaware by the hireling Hessians and Red Coats.

Statesmen and demagogues pronounce the words with peculiar emphasis on election day when they are put in the ballot-box by the tens of thousands. They lead millions to victory whether by the sword or by the ballot. May God grant that the same words, "Old Ireland," will be carved in letters of gold on Erin's green banner and be swung to the breeze from Tara's old hall, proclaiming by the hosannas of her people, amid the thunders of artillery, that Ireland has again taken her station among the nations of the earth, when the epitaph of the immortal Emmet will be written. "Let not my epitaph be written until my country takes her

place among the nations of the earth. Then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written." Here is to dear old Ireland! brave old Ireland! Ireland! boys! hurrah!

Irishmen, you, with the sons of Irishmen, are 20,000,000 freemen. You help to wield the destiny of the greatest Republic that the world has ever seen or heard of. The country that gave you birth is writhing under the galling Saxon yoke. Her bleeding breast heaves with the breath of returning life. Why not win for her what you won for your adopted country, the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness? The golden prize for which you have yearned and toiled and suffered so long is within your grasp. Win it by one grand, great dash, shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand. All lovers of liberty will wish you Godspeed. The starry banner will smile encouragingly on her sister, Sunburst, in grateful remembrance of the heroic bravery of her sons in the cause of American liberty. The spirit of the brave, who now languish in the tombs of tyranny, British dungeons, will be liberated and the civilized world will join in one grand chorus of jubilation

as the Harp of Tara, now so mute, swells to the magic touch of Freedom. Irishmen! spring to your feet, spring up from your apathy and slavery! Seize the sword, the pike, the cannon, and win for yourselves and children's children the spurs of nationhood.

In conclusion, I greet you, in the language of the flag of our country, emblematic of all the blessings conferred on the human race, and robed in the majesty of which we in this day, enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Under its folds our fathers of 1776 reared the fabric of this Republic. Under its fostering care it has grown to be a monument of solid sunshine, a beacon light of liberty, with the stars and stripes winding around and around it as a winding stair of light, towering into the infinite, proclaiming "liberty throughout all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof."

The starry banner will become in time the flag of the universe. The future belongs to it and to it alone. It will become the emblem of the heart, the emblem of all that man holds dear; inmost poetry of each human soul. Within its folds are wrapped the interests of liberty and civilization

till time will be no more. Under that banner all people will worship their Creator untrammelled. They will learn to know the destiny of their being and that the title, American citizen, is far dearer than all the patents of nobility or the diadems of the Cæsars.



PRESS NOTICES

The second edition of Dr. Jeffery C. O'Connell's little ten-page booklet has just been issued. The author has revised the book, making it more complete and thorough. This attractive historical pamphlet will prove a valuable addition to all public libraries. The author has evidently devoted considerable time to historical research, scanning war records, delving into archives of the past, tracing the footprints of his race with a pen that adds additional luster to the heroic deeds of the Irish-American patriots, with a result that those of our citizens of Irish descent whose fathers fought in the Revolution may well feel proud of the record made by their race with Washington and his compatriots on every battlefield, from Stony Point to Yorktown, and with Grant and Sheridan, from Gettysburg to Atlanta. Dr. O'Connell presents indisputable evidence of the achievements of his race in the Revolution and in the Civil War, as well as in every walk and sphere of life. The author, in eloquent and masterly diction, begins each great conflict, describing how generals and privates, the sons of the Gael and their descendants, stood shoulder to shoulder with their fellow-citizens in defense of American liberty, in proclaiming "liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof," in sealing by their blood the compact that the Union for all time shall be one and indissoluble.—*Washington Post, April 30, 1896.*

"The Stars and Stripes and the Emerald Green, with the Harp of Erin, will be worshipped while the world endures. There is no page of history written that does not bear the impress of the Celt. There is no field of honor, civic or martial, where he is not."—*J. Emory Byram.*

